

Transforming the Way the DoD Accomplishes Records Management

The DoD Roadmap to Net-Centric Electronic
Records Management

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The DoD Roadmap
to
Net-Centric Electronic Records Information
Management

- Barriers
- Strategies
- Example



Barriers

- For DoD, ERM changes continue to arrive very fast —too fast for traditional organizational response and solutions—



- With e-mail and the Net, we have lost administrative control and knowledgeable resources
- Required mix of records management skills and resources evolving but not yet sufficient
- Policy provided without ready, tangible solutions--need partnership to be realistic and feasible



Strategies

DoD Information Sharing :

- **Data Strategy**
- **Information Assurance**
- **Cross-Enterprise IT Governance**




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Strategies

But How Do We Include and Characterize Records in Our Net-Centric Transformation?

- “Records”, especially “e-Records are “DATA”
 - DoD Net-Centric ERM Roadmap—Maturity Model
- New Ideas/Options
 - At the desktop—automatic metatagging and transparency
 - Big buckets/taxonomy and records schedule merge
 - At the server, automatic records capture and disposition where user can opt to manage from desktop
 - Defining Web services data lifecycle –new RM paradigm




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Strategies

New DoD Records Mgmt Standard , Version 3 for Draft Release to Federal Record

- New Concepts
- New Content
- Issues and Process



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DoD Net-Centric ERM Roadmap—Maturity Model

- Records Management a Community of Interest (COI) or part of larger COI that includes related desktop processes such as document management, forms, etc.
- Records management functions as automated, generic processes
- Ultimately—one records enterprise layer
- Maturity—
 - All Records metatagged relatively transparently
 - Use of Templates
 - Metadata smart users
 - Sophisticated multi-indexing
 - More Useful Provenance and other Authoritative Tagging
 - All Discovery Data for Records “Exposed”
 - All Net/Web Records Disposition Automated
 - All E-mail Records Processes Automated/Seamless

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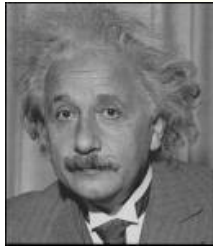
Example

Reinventing ERM!

UK Ministry of Defense Records Information Mgmt Solution

- New Paradigm
- Focus on transparency and ease of use
- National taxonomies and records schedules merged
- Pragmatic, comprehensive, automated

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We can't solve problems by using
the same kind of thinking we
used when we created them.

Albert Einstein



Back Up Slides



Net-Centricity Objectives

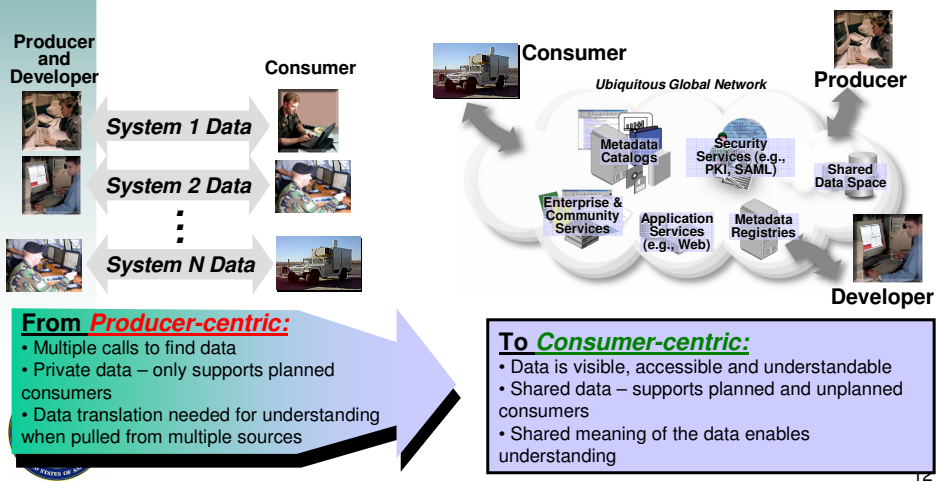
- Deliver capabilities-based infrastructure for ubiquitous access to timely, secure, decision-quality information by edge users
- Enable information providers to post and share any information they hold
- Enable edge users (including unanticipated users) to:
 - rapidly and precisely discover and pull information resources
 - dynamically form collaborative groups for problem solving
- Provide security for, and coordinated management of, netted information resources
- Support the transition towards Service-Oriented Architectures (SOAs) which, in turn, supports the shift towards 'data interoperability' versus 'application interoperability'



Enabling Net-Centricity → Data Strategy

The Department's Strategy

To move from privately owned and stored data in disparate networks and within legacy systems/applications to an enterprise information environment where authorized known and authorized unanticipated users can access any information and can post their contributions for enterprise-wide access.

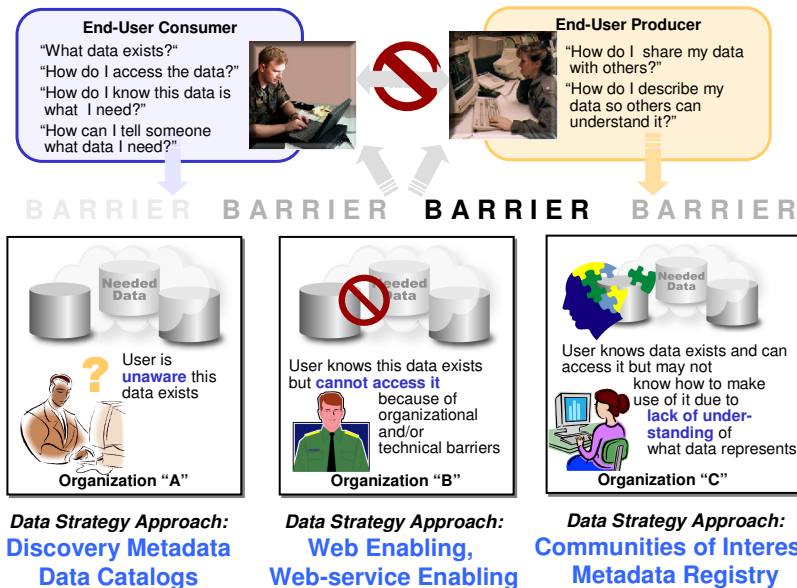


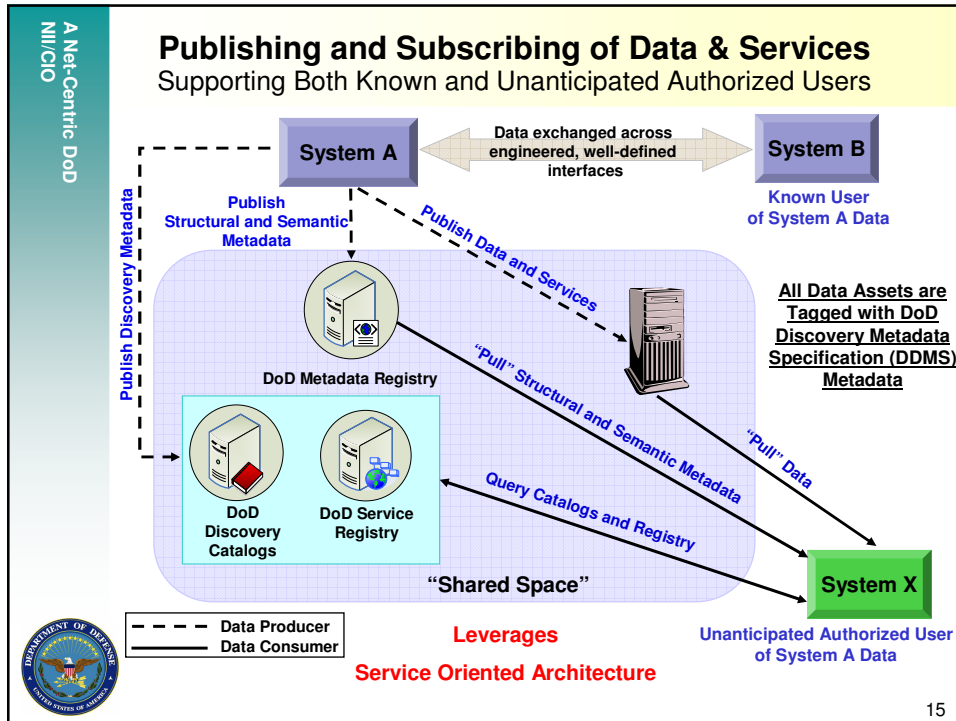
Data Sharing in a Net-Centric DoD

- DoDD 8320.2 (signed Dec 2, 2004) directs implementation of the Net-Centric Data Strategy
- The Net-Centric Data Strategy (signed May 9, 2003) is a key enabler of the Department's transformation
- The Strategy provides the foundation for managing the Department's data in a net-centric environment, including:
 - ✓ Ensuring data are **visible, accessible, and understandable** when needed and where needed to accelerate decision making
 - ✓ "Tagging" of all data (intelligence, non-intelligence, raw, and processed) with **metadata to enable discovery** by known and unanticipated users in the Enterprise
 - ✓ Posting of all data to **shared spaces** for users to access except when limited by security, policy, or regulations
 - ✓ Organizing around **Communities of Interest (COIs)** that are supported by Warfighting, Business, Enterprise Information Environment, and Intelligence **Mission Areas** and their respective **Domains**.



Barriers to Identifying, Accessing and Understanding Data *Defining The Data Problem*





What is a COI?

- COIs are described in the DoD Net-Centric Data Strategy
- A COI is ...
 - a *Community*
 - *Of* people
 - who are all *Interested* in something
 - and need to share information
- What does a COI do?
 - COIs work together to resolve the issues that affect their community
 - COIs are inherently cross-organizational
- This is a significant strategy change for DoD regarding data
 - “Bottom up” vs “Top down”
(community) (enterprise)

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What does a COI do?

- What does a COI do?
 - Work together to resolve the issues that affect their community
 - Establish/identify community standards on how information will be exchanged within the COI
- What can't a COI do?
 - COIs do not operate systems or provide services
 - COIs do not submit POMs
 - COIs do not direct changes to ICDs, ORDs, CDDs, or CPDs

However, members of COIs do!




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Another view of what does a COI does

- Make their data assets visible and accessible
 - Visible via service registry (WSDL), metadata registry (XSD), and data catalogs (DDMS)
 - Accessible via web services and common mime types
- Define COI-specific vocabularies and taxonomies
 - Vocabularies to improve data exchange within COI and among COIs
 - Taxonomies to improve precision discovery
- Register semantic and structural metadata to the DoD Metadata Registry (<http://metadata.dod.mil>)
 - XML Gallery for XML schemas, stylesheets, domain sets, samples
 - Taxonomy Gallery for discovery taxonomies (OWL syntax)

http://www.defenselink.mil/nii/org/cio/doc/COI_FAQ.doc



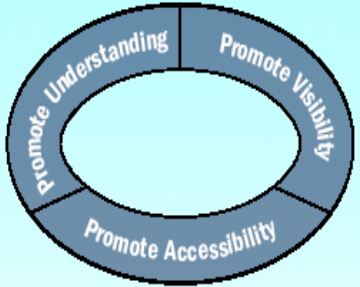
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COI Overview

Deputy CIO Proposed Activities for COIs to Implement


COI Framework and Activities



These three major COI activity areas comprise a framework to meet the goals of the Net-Centric Data Strategy

Key Activities

1. Identify/establish COI
2. Identify membership and governance (e.g. Mission Areas, Domains) and key stakeholders (e.g. Programs, Operators)
3. Identify/prioritize/select key COI capabilities and data assets to expose to Enterprise
4. Register into DoD COI Directory (<https://gesportal.dod.mil/sites/coirectory>)
5. Define and register COI structural metadata (e.g. taxonomy, vocabulary, data models, schema)
6. Define discovery metadata and process (extend the DDMS)
7. Tag data assets and post to searchable catalogs (e.g. Domain metadata catalog and service registry)
8. Register COI services (supports separation of data from applications)
9. Operate and sustain COI services (e.g. web services) for selected COI capabilities (leverage NCES CES)



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Reference Links


The DoD Net-Centric Data Strategy
<http://www.defenselink.mil/nii/org/cio/doc/Net-Centric-Data-Strategy-2003-05-092.pdf>

Data Sharing in a Net-Centric DoD, DODD 8320.2
<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/83202.htm>

DoD Discovery Metadata Specification (DDMS)
<http://metadata.DoD.mil/>

DDMS Schema information
<http://diides.ncr.disa.mil/mdreg/user/DDMS.cfm>

COI Directory
<https://gesportal.dod.mil/sites/coirectory>



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